In a democracy like India, the true representatives of Jammu and Kashmir are those elected by the people of Jammu and Kashmir through the democratic electoral process. The question, therefore, of accepting any group of people claiming unfounded representative character does not arise.

Pakistan has asked on several occasions inclusion of the so-called true representatives of the Kashmiri people in the dialogue process. The dialogue process, including the deliberations on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is a bilateral dialogue between the two Governments. The Government of India represents the people of India, including the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Government has, repeatedly, also declared its willingness to talk to anyone, including those who lack representative character, as long as they are ready to give up the path of violence.

Terrorist training camps in Pakistan

397. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI R. KAMARAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that terrorist training camps in Pakistan have again become active;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have photographic evidence of the same;

(c) whether Government have taken up the issue relating to terrorist training camps in Pakistan with the Government of Pakistan;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of Pakistan; and

(e) the likely impact of this on the process of improving relation between India and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) to (e) A number of terrorist camps have been reactivated in Pakistan. The Government has, in its interaction with Pakistan at all levels, continuously stressed the fact that Pakistan has so far not taken any significant action to dismantle the infrastructure

of support to terrorism, such as communications, launching pads, training camps, funding, etc.

Government is monitoring the situation very closely, and has made it clear to Pakistan that the premise on which the present dialogue process is based is the commitment of January 6, 2004 by Pakistan not to permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism in any manner. In the Joint Statement made during the visit of President Musharraf on April 18, 2005, both countries reaffirmed the commitments made in the Joint Press Statement of January 6, 2004.

Mutual co-operation between Russia, India and China

398. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI LALIT SURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia, India and China have shared a common interest in promoting growth and stability in the Asian region;

(b) whether he visited Russia in the month of June and India, Russia and China explored possibilities of mutual beneficial co-operation in energy, trade, economic and other fields;

(c) whether all three countries have represented some of the oldest civilisation in the world as well as large and economically dynamic countries; and

(d) if so, to what extent all the three countries have made joint efforts to achieve these objectives and whether all three countries have signed agreement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Foreign Ministers of India, China and Russia met in Vladivostok on 2nd June 2005 and discussed prospects for economic cooperation in the trilateral format. The three Ministers acknowledged the considerable potential for mutually beneficial cooperation between Russia, India and China in such spheres as transport, agriculture, energy and high technologies. The Ministers stressed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and irrespective